

AND E. WELLARD'S ASSIGNMENT.
THE creditors in this estate are respectfully requested to meet at the office of the undersigned, on Wednesday next, the 16th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., to take into consideration the expediency of prosecuting the New Zealand claims.

CLARK IRVING,

4179 354 Pitt-street.

CAUTION TO BAKERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN DEVLIN, my indentured apprentice, having embezzled money of mine, and having absconded from my service, it is to warn all persons from employing or harbouring the said John Devlin on pain of the consequences.

CHARLES HENSLEY,

Baker.

York-street, September 14. 42

TO CONTRACTORS.

CERTAIN repairs being required to the St. James's School House, Elizabeth-street, tender for the work will be received on or before Wednesday, the 23rd instant. The specification may be seen at the Bishop's Registry Office, King-street, 4194.

EMPTY BOTTLES.

WANTED, 400 or 500 dozen of empty bottles. PORTER AND PEKE.

4010 George and Pitt streets.

£2000 WANTED, on security

of city property of ample value, on mortgage. Apply at MR. JOHN G. COHEN'S Auctioneer and Broker.

400, George-street. 3994

GOVERNESS.

WANTED, a Lady capable of instructing children in the usual branches of Education, including French and Music. She will be treated in every respect as one of the family.

Apply from nine to twelve, to MRS. DAY.

4373 At Mrs. Gosling's, Charlotte-place.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

WANTED, a youth, between fourteen and sixteen years of age, as an apprentice to the ironmongery business. App at J. DONOVAN'S,

No. 431, George-street, where he will receive a true knowledge of his business. 3956

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

WANTED, an active and intelligent youth, of 16 or 17 years of age, as an apprentice to the drapery business. Apply to

WILLIAM PERRY,

Executor to late W. Barnes.

Gas Hotel,

Kent-street North. 2915

ENGINEERS.

WANTED, an Engineer for the country, where liberal wages will be given. None need apply who are not masters of their business. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Meiklejohn and Speer, Commission Agents, Commercial Wharf, Sydney. 4381

WANTED, a Second Officer and Steward for the barque Captain Ross, testimonial as to capability and qualification will be required. Applications to be made any morning before ten o'clock, to the Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf. 4318

WORKING OVERSEER.

WANTED, a farm overseer, who has had the management of a farm in the colony, and some years' experience. None need apply but those who can bring strong testimonials. Salary, £100 per annum, with a good allowance for a respectable tenant. Rent moderate. Apply to John Alexander, Esq., Lower George-street, or to the undersigned, who may be had.

RONALD RONALD.

No. 2, Pitt Royal Terrace. 3349

THREE TWO-STORY HOUSES, in Pitt Royal Terrace, Upper Pitt-street.

These houses are ready with every convenience for a respectable tenant. Rent moderate. Apply to John Alexander, Esq., Lower George-street, or to the undersigned, who may be had.

ROBERT GRAHAM,

Servants' Registry Office,

Bathurst-street, Near Hyde Park. 4376

N.B.—Male and female servants desired.

4376

SERVANTS WANTED.

WANTED, a girl servant who would make kind and generally useful on a station near the Clarence River. Also, a first-rate Stockman of light weight. Apply at Mr. Entwistle's Hotel, York-street, Sydney. 4275

WANTED, a man as Cook and Waiter in a small family. None need apply who are not thoroughly competent, and can produce undeniable references: such a one will be liberally treated with. Apply A. B., Herald Office. 4340

WANTED.—SHEPHERDS,

Labourers
Blacksmiths
Men for lambing down
Married couples
A tutor
Boys, &c.

Apply immediately to

H. F. BRIMMER,

Servants' Registry Office,

Bathurst-street, Near Hyde Park. 4376

COUNTRY STORE TO LET.

THE Undersigned being about to relinquish business, will dispose of his interest in a compact and well-furnished store, now in full trade, and which has been successfully carried on by him for a number of years.

This opportunity is a most eligible one for persons desirous of engaging in the above business.

The premises are situated in the government township of Murrurundi; the store is a compact building, well fitted up, with comfortable dwelling-house attached, consisting of sitting and bed rooms, kitchen and servants' rooms, together with dry store, laundry, and other building suitable for such an establishment, there is also a splendid well of water, the whole being enclosed with a substantial pale fence.

The premises will be let for a term of years and the advertiser will also dispose of his present well selected stock-in-trade to the lessee on the last October next.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. D. Jones and Co.; or by letter post-paid to

J. B. RUNDLE.

September 21. 4221

TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN OR STRAYED, a brown Gelding, four years old, switch tail, branded off shoulder B. A bay Gelding, aged, switch tail, near ribs black brand like EB, a little tender before. Also, a bay Gelding, seven years old, cut tail, branded near shoulder TL. Any person finding the horse, will be paid One Pound per head upon delivery; and if stolen, a reward of Twenty-five Pounds will be paid by the undersigned upon the conviction of the parties.

BENJAMIN SAMUDA,

Abbotsbury,

Western Road. 4314

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN, from Macquarie-place, a large greyish-brown kangaroo dog, with scar on right foreleg, slightly lame in one hind leg, answers to the name of "Spanker." The above reward will be paid on his delivery at No. 2, Macquarie-place.

September 15. 4367

SALES BY AUCTION.

DAIRY SALT.

M.R. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street,

THIS DAY, 16TH INSTANT,

At eleven o'clock precisely.

2 TONS DAIRY SALT

10 tons Liverpool Salt

Terms at sale. 4299

ONE POUND REWARD.

A BSCONDED from the hired service

of the undersigned, leaving a wife

and two young children, Benjamin Goodwin, and Captain Burns, from Hobart Town.

Whoever shall apprehend the same, so as to lead to his conviction before a court of justice, will receive the above reward.

Name—Benjamin Goodwin

Height—About 5 feet 6 inches

Hair—Brown

Eyes—Blue

Complexion—Fair.

Any person employing the above Benjamin Goodwin after this notice will be prosecuted as the law directs.

W.M. LAWSON,

Prospect.

September 15. 4359

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Supplement TO THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1846.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR. (From our various Correspondents.)

PARRAMATTA.

A PUBLIC meeting was held on Monday, at Mr. Nash's Woolpack Inn, for the purpose of forming an association, having the objects and views mentioned in a paragraph appearing in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, of the 8th instant. The original proposition it may be remembered, was to raise £1000 in fifty shares of £20 each, but the favor with which the proposal has been received, it will be seen, has caused a great increase in the capital, and there are already plenty of applicants for shares.

The meeting was very numerously attended, and lasted between five and six hours, having commenced at three p.m., and not terminating until a little before nine, an hour, however, of this time having been lost by a disturbance created by Mr. Withers.

Mr. RICHARD HIRKINS having been called by several persons to speak, opened the business of the meeting by stating his own objection, taking the office he had been called to was a public one, that of serving the public generally; and after announcing the objects of the proposed Association, the prospectus of it was then read. Mr. H. added, he had always been a free trader, and an objector to any interference with trade, but the present was an exception to a general rule: for as while the grazier was being ground down to the bone, the public were equally suffered, and interference was thus justified. After a resolution had been put for the adoption of the prospectus, and an objection made as to there being no limitation to the number of shares to be held by one individual, and the original resolution withdrawn, and an amended one substituted, it was agreed the clauses of the prospectus should be considered *serious*. Some two or three were then gone through, and Mr. RYAN objecting to one of them, that the association as a body, should be invited to take advantage of the Association.

Mr. Withers commenced an attack on matters wholly unconnected with the meeting, and employing to Mr. R. grossly abusive and insulting epithets, far too coarse for repetition here. This uncalled for course of conduct was immediately resented by the meeting, and a scene of the greatest possible disorder ensued, and amidst cries of "turn him out," and loud bellowing and bawling, Mr. PRY moved, and Mr. TAYLOR seconded an adjournment, and the meeting broke up.

Subsequently, after about an hour's loss of time, the meeting again assembled in another room at Mr. Nash's Inn, from which Mr. Withers was excluded, and the prospectus was then considered, and the following were finally arranged to be held in the large room to that the Association shall be called the Australian Graziers' Association, and its principal objects shall be to give to stockholders a good and fair price for their sheep and cattle, and, at the same time, supply the inhabitants of the town and district of Parramatta, throughout the year, with meat of the best quality at a moderate and steady market price; and to counteract the effect of the present monopoly of butchers' meat. That for the present, the paid-up capital of the Association shall be £1000 in 500 shares of £2 each, no person to be allowed to hold more than 10 shares. A retail establishment to be opened in a convenient part of the town of Parramatta as soon as the Association shall commence operations, with a view of paying a dividend not exceeding 12 per cent. on the paid-up capital, such dividend to be paid half-yearly, and in the event of the business being a success, after payment of such dividends, the surplus funds to be disposed of as will be at the general meeting of the Association. That all business of the association shall be strictly cash transactions, it being the intention of the Association neither to buy nor sell upon credit. No shareholder to be liable for more than the amount of his, or their shares. Each shareholder to have one vote only in respect of his shares at the election of the committee of management, or officers of the Association. That the committee of management shall consist of nine persons, to be chosen at general meetings, out of the body of shareholders, and three to retire half-yearly, but be eligible for re-election. That a general meeting of the shareholders shall be held half-yearly, to inspect accounts, declare dividends, and transact other business of the Association. That the Association shall be dissolved only by three-fourths of the shareholders present at half-yearly meetings, and that the intention of such dissolution being about to be considered as advertised three times at least in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, or other colonial paper. That the committee of management have power to make rules and regulations for their own meetings, and the general guidance and conduct of the servants of the Association, and shall appoint a Treasurer, who shall find security to their satisfaction; and also a manager and other necessary officers and servants to carry on the business of the Association. That a provisional Committee shall be appointed to prepare a deed of association, with the aid of such solicitor as may be selected by them; and that the operations of the Company shall not commence until the amount of shares are paid up. That no carriage or retail butcher, or person in their employ as buyer or forester, shall hold any office of management in the Association. Shares not to be transferred within eighteen months of date of deed of association, except on three months' notice being given to

the treasurer, and subject to the approval of the Committee of Management.

The following gentlemen were then requested to form a Committee to prepare a draft of a prospectus, from the foregoing resolutions, viz. Messrs. Pye, Hamilton, M. Roberts, Nash, Taylor, Ryan, Robert Best, W. Pearce, W. Pearce, Hillas, and Lee; such prospectus to be submitted to a general meeting, to be held on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m.

Mr. VENOUR being placed in the chair, and thanked voted to Mr. Hipkiss the meeting separated.

The debate was, as has already been stated, long, and the amendment being moved on the resolutions of the prospectus, as they were submitted; but after the expulsion of Mr. Withers, every thing was conducted in the most orderly manner. The chief speakers were Messrs. Pye, Rowling, Taylor, Phillips, Blakelock, Nash, Beale, Solomon, Hamilton, and Ryan, and Mr. Venour, who on some law points gave valuable assistance.

In the course of the meeting, Mr. NASH read the following letter received from Mr. H. H. Macarthur, U.S.A.:

"Sir.—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your note, requesting my attendance at a meeting of parties disposed to forward the objects of a Society formed for the purpose of suppressing the monopoly of the butchers: I regret exceedingly that prior engagements in Sydney prevent my attendance. You may, however, be assured that I shall afford every support in my power to a society having for its object the suppression of the grain monopoly, to which it would appear the inhabitants of Parramatta have been subjected in the price of meat, whilst the grazier has not been able to obtain a fair remunerating price for his stock, whether cattle or sheep." "I am, &c., H. H. MACARTHUR,

"Mr. A. Nash."

Mr. Nash also stated that Mr. W. Bowman, M.C., had promised every possible assistance in the power to the Association.

There were a large number of extensive stockholders present at the meeting, and it is understood that so soon as the Association are ready to commence operations, the co-operation of the graziers as a body will be sought.

CAMPBELLTOWN.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Campbelltown and the surrounding districts was held this day, September 14th, (in company with an advertisement which appeared in the *Sydney paper*) "to determine means to alleviate the distressing distress now, and for some time past prevailing in Ireland." It was originally intended that the meeting should be held in Mr. Hurley's large room: it was, however, subsequently arranged to appropriate the use of the Roman Catholic School-room to that purpose.

Shortly after one o'clock a large and highly respectable assembly of parties interested in the proceedings of the day took place, and the business commenced by a motion by Mr. JOHN MCALPIN, seconded by Mr. DOWDING.

"That the Rev. J. J. Gould do take the chair, which was carried unanimously. The reverend gentleman having thanked the meeting, their Chairman, stated the object of the meeting, and expressed his satisfaction at perceiving that the persons composing the meeting had not thought it necessary to enquire into the creed of those they were met to relieve, as he saw around him persons of all creeds, religious and political; nor was such an enquiry necessary, for it was well-known, he had no doubt, to every member of the assembly, that the distress was not of a simply local character, affecting a single parish or county, but pervaded the length and breadth of Ireland. The reverend gentleman drew a vivid, though unfortunately correct, picture of the sufferings of the people of Ireland, owing to the failure of the potato crop, and concluded with an eloquent appeal to the feelings of the meeting, requesting them, as Christians, to step forward to relieve the sufferers.

A number of resolutions for forwarding the business of the day were carried unanimously, and subscriptions were deposited in the hands of the Treasurer amounting to the sum of £46 16s. 4d., contributed by the individuals composing the meeting. The reverend chairman having thanked the meeting for their attendance, they dispersed. The above amount will undoubtedly be considerably increased, as the meeting, although numerous, included a very minute portion of the inhabitants of the various districts to which the attention of the Committee will be directed.

MR. WETHERHORN.—*Chore, &c.*—I regret to say that we still continue without rain to any extent in this district, the few showers which have within the last few weeks fallen being of the most transitory nature, not at all adequate to the state of the agricultural and grazing wants, and causing little or no visible improvement in either. There is a very indifferent prospect for the wheat harvest; although some more sanguine farmers than the rest assert that rain comes soon a good crop may be realised. The hay grounds present a very meagre aspect as yet, and the grass is not very abundant, the dry period of the year, as brisk as could be expected. Several substantial buildings are in the course of erection, or almost completed, including a neat edifice, to be appropriated to public worship, built by the Wesleyan Methodists, and which will be opened in the course of a month; the prosperity of our town is evinced by the paucity of uninhabited houses.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday last, as Mr. George Simpson, of the Appin Road, was proceeding

through the town on his return from Sydney, with a cart drawn by three horses, they took a right near the Police Office, and started off at a rapid pace. Mr. Simpson, in attempting to arrest their progress, was struck on the side by the shaft of the cart and knocked down the cart, which was partially laden, passing over him. He contrived to rise, and follow his horses, which were stopped opposite to Mr. W. Burrell's stores, and there proceeded home, when it was found he had three ribs broken. He is, however, doing well.

SATURDAY, 12.—Light airs and breezes from south-east through this day, beautiful summer weather. Between eight and nine p.m. wind shifted rather suddenly to south-west, fresh. Several small meteors appeared for part of this night.

SUNDAY, 13.—Light south-west airs early part; afterward a calm prevailed nearly all day: clear and most delightful weather.

MONDAY, 14.—Morning, creeping mists over the weather—light west air: middle past calm and bright; latter part moderate breezes from south by east; early night clouded over, wind arose and blew hard through the night: some rain at times.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

A FRIENDLY SUIT IN CHANCERY. (From the *Observer*, March 2.)

ANOTHER eight years ago, an old lady died near Aylebury, and left a gentleman, who is a prominent member of the Court of Common Council, executor to her will. Her effects were to be divided equally between her husband's and her own nephews and nieces, which was done immediately. It was found that the small farm of thirty acres in Aylesbury had been bequeathed to her for life by her husband, who had died thirty years before, and was upon her death to be divided amongst the same parties. The executors named in that will were dead, and left behind them no legal representatives. Some of the parties, twenty-three in number, having died, and their representatives having accumulated to about sixty, and something more, no one could be found to take a lawyer's title to the estate. In this state of things there appeared to be but one way of getting rid of the embarrassment, and that was by a friendly application to the Court of Chancery upon the subject. About two years afterwards the common councilman alluded to consented to be made a defendant, with the view of settling the point with as little expense as possible for the legatees. After five or six years protraction in that Court, the result of the cause "Beck v. Burn," was as follows:—

The land had been sold for £2580. The rent and interest were 426 £3006

The attorney's bill amounted to £1470. For collection, who then settles with four plaintiffs (to protect their interest) had to be paid out of the estate 2407 0 0

Various other expenses of the Lord Mayor, &c. 205 6 4 £2612 6 4

His wife had a share, and received £17 4d., being a 23d share of the dividend money, amounting to 393 13 8

The attorney who protected the interest of a person who had had a tenth part of a twenty-third share, amounting to less than 2s., sent in a bill amounting to £315.

"On applying to the Master's office to see the bills, I found the gross amount balanced, as near as could be, the whole value of the land, and the sum taxed off was of course the amount divided amongst the legatees."

Mr. Burn concluded his statement of the particulars of this stupendous robbery by saying, "I now think myself extremely fortunate, after all, to have escaped without being obliged to pay, out of my own property, some of the costs of this friendly suit in Chancery."

And this suit has only very lately been concluded upon, after the boasted improvements in the Chancery proceedings had taken place.

PENNY POSTAGE.—The annual returns, just published, show that the progress of penny postage, during the year 1846, has been much greater than at any former period. The number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom was 271½ millions, being an increase of nearly 30 millions on the year previous. The gross revenue for the year was £1,001,500, being an increase of nearly £200,000 on 1844.

The net revenue, notwithstanding that more than £100,000 was paid to the Railway Companies, for work done in former years, was £775,986, being an increase of £55,000 on 1844. While the London district (old penny) post letters have increased to such an extent, that the revenue derived from them must far exceed that which was obtained from the same class of letters before the reduction of the rates. In January of the present year, the number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom was at the rate of 363 millions per annum; or, exceeding that figure, four times the number under the old system. The money orders, since 1839, have increased about thirty-fold.

GENERAL REMARKS.

TUESDAY, 8.—Calm and a very gloomy atmosphere forenoon; some warm showers about noon—afternoon, gentle north-easterly breezes for a short period—Night calm, cloudy.

WEDNESDAY, 9.—Very pale and mild; morning 7 a.m. got up from north-east, kept smoky P.M. north and blew hard during the evening.—Clear fine weather until near sunset, afterward hazy and cloudy.

THURSDAY, 10.—Morning mild pleasant air, foggy; afternoon a strong north-east wind, and a dense haze latter part; continued a very high wind all night.

FRIDAY, 11.—Moderately northerly wind early, gloomy, and some light rain—wind freshened

PENSIONS TO VISCOUNT HARDINGE AND LORD GOUGH.

On Monday, Sir Robert Peel brought under the notice of the House of Commons

the messages from the Crown, expressing her Majesty's wish to confer a signal mark of favour upon Viscount Hardinge and Lord Gough for their military services:

As the message was not confined to the exploits achieved during the campaign of the Sutlej, (which Sir Robert had attempted to describe on two recent occasions) but included services rendered in other scenes of public action, he would give a short outline of those other services. It is now forty-eight years since Lord Hardinge entered the British army. During the course of that long military service it had been his good fortune to be present at many brilliant fields, more especially in the Peninsula. He was at the battle of Vimiera; at the battle of Corunna, and with Sir John Moore when he fell; afterwards he was present at the passage of the Douro, at the battle of Busaco, at the lines of Torres Vedras, at the battle of Cidad Rodrigo, at Vittoria, at Salamanca; he was at Pamplona, he was at the passage of the Pyrenees. At a later period, Lord Hardinge took a distinguished part in the two great actions which preceded the decisive battle of Waterloo; and he would have been at Waterloo itself, but that he was disabled by the wounds which he had received in those previous engagements. "The House cannot be ignorant of the distinguished part which my gallant friend took in the battle of Albuera; and we may well imagine that it was his recollection of that battle, his experience of what can be done by the desperate valour of British soldiers, which inspired his confidence on the banks of the Sutlej." The career of the other gallant officer whom her Majesty has so worthily elevated to the Peerage has not been less distinguished. Lord Gough has served in the British Army for fifty-two years; though no one would suppose, from the vigour, from the energy, from the heroism of his conduct in recent occurrences, that fifty-two years of active warfare could have passed over his head. Sir Henry Gough was at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, at the taking of Porto Rico, at the capture of Surinam; in the Peninsular war he commanded the Eighth Regiment at Talavera, where he was severely wounded; at Vittoria, at the battle of Nivelle, where he was again severely wounded; at the siege of Cadiz, at Tarifa. He commanded the British army at Canton, and during almost the whole of the operations in China. His eminent services of Gwalior are well known to the House. These were among the principal services which had recommended this gallant officer to the gratitude of his country, prior to the recent campaigns in India. He is known to the British Army as a man of the most heroic valour, as a man whose high courage, whose mature experience, and great skill, inspire with full confidence in him all those who march under his command. To Lord Gough's military merits, Sir Robert added an instance of self-denial as honourable as any services he has rendered in the field. After the termination of the Chinese campaign, Lord Gough was nominated to the command of the forces in Madras. It was thought expedient at a period subsequent to his nomination to this command, that the military and civil command should be united in the hands of one person; that person having the advantage of previous personal communication with his Majesty's servants. Lord Tweeddale was selected for that office. This change was a severe trial for a British officer; but what was Lord Gough's answer? [Sir Robert read it amidst cheers.]

"Head-quarter, ship Marion, off Nan-

kin, 15th September, 1842.
My Lord—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 30th April. However mortifying it may be to me to find myself deprived of the appointment to which I had been so graciously nominated, I beg to assure your Lordship that I bow without repining to any measure that may be considered beneficial to the interests of my country. To serve that country in the higher walks of a profession which I entered as a child, I came to India, and especially to China; and I trust your Lordship will believe, that while my Sovereign considered my services useful, they were, as they ever shall be, freely, and, I hope, energetically rendered; but when they are no longer required, or when the public exigencies in such an important portion of our foreign possessions as Madras are deemed to clash with any individual advantage, I hope I may say that I am one of the last men in the

army who would not readily sacrifice self-interest. My gracious Sovereign's unsolicited nomination of me to the chief command of Madras was received by me with thankfulness: and whenever, for the furtherance of Her Majesty's services, it became expedient to place another in that situation, whether in a single or conjoint capacity, I should not have wished my private interests to stand in the way of the public good. That I feel rather disappointed I cannot deny; but I am not the less grateful to my Sovereign for her gracious kindness towards me, or the less sincerely and warmly thankful to your Lordship for the renewed proof of kind consideration which your letter conveys. With the earnest and anxious prayer that the union of the civil government and military command at Madras may fully meet the expectations of the Government,

I have, &c.,
H. GOUGH, Lieutenant-General,
Commanding Expeditionary Land Force."

This, in Sir Robert's opinion, was one of the most creditable letters ever written by a military man. But Lord Gough did not pass without his reward, as he was afterwards appointed to the chief command in India.

The proposal of the Government was, that a pension of £3000 a year be granted by Her Majesty out of the Consolidated Fund, to be settled in the most beneficial manner on Lord Hardinge and the two next surviving heirs male of his body, and that £2000 a year be granted to Lord Gough and to the two next surviving heirs male of his body. As the East India Company, however, are anxious to mark their sense of the services rendered by these distinguished men, by providing for them during their lives, it would be competent for the House to permit the Company to have that honour; and should it be carried into effect, the grant of the House of Commons will not take effect till after their decease. Sir Robert concluded by moving an address to her Majesty in reply to the Royal messages.

Eloquent eulogiums on the character and services of both commanders were pronounced by the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Brougham, (who revived the claims of Sir Charles Napier to national gratitude,) Lord Glenelg (who thought that higher honour ought to have been paid to Sir Henry Smith) and Earl Fitzwilliam (who suggested the idea of life Peerges, by objecting to pensions for two generations, which were to cease in the third). The address was of course voted in favour of Viscount Hardinge.

Much speaking followed; but all in the way of approval. Some suggestions were also made in favour of other officers.

Lord Francis Egerton expressed his earnest desire that it were possible to include in a reward of the description now before the House one other distinguished man, the conqueror of Alvali. Lord John Russell explained the principle on which national honours and rewards were conferred, to show that such a proposal could not emanate from the Crown; the Crown, as the fountain of honour, confers the marks of distinction; and when these extend to the Peerage, the Commons may mark their assent or dissent by giving or withholding a pecuniary grant.

Mr. Roebuck thought that Sir Charles Napier, the conqueror of Scinde, had not met with the recognition which his services entitled him to. Mr. Hogg (the Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company) mentioned,

that it had been agreed by the Directors that a pension of £5000 a year for life should be conferred on Viscount Hardinge,

and of £2000 a year to Lord Gough.

With respect to the latter grant, it was the first instance of a pension being conferred on a Commander-in-Chief; but the names of Lords Hardinge and Gough are so united in the late operations—they have been so constantly associated, and they have shown such equal devotion to the public service, and such equal disregard of their own interests—that it would have been a painful duty to me as Chairman of the Court of Directors to have proposed a grant to the one and to have omitted the other." Sir Charles Napier concurred in the opinion that sufficient reward had not been conferred on Sir Henry Smith; and as to his own relation, whose name had been mentioned by Mr. Roebuck, he did not think that he had received the reward to which his gallant services entitled him. Sir Robert Inglis hoped the Government would not give up to the East India Company the glory and the privilege of rewarding Viscount Hardinge and Lord Gough. Mr. Hume, Mr. M. Gore, Captain Layard, Sir de Lacy Evans, and Sir John Hammer, expressed their concurrence in the vote. Mr. H. J. Baillie said, that Sir Charles Napier had obtained £70,000 at the time he conquered Scinde.

Mr. Hogg mentioned, that Sir Henry Smith had £5000 a year as a staff-officer. Mr. Williams complained that the family of the late General Nott had been inadequately provided for; he also thought that some special reward should be conferred upon General Gilbert. Mr. Hogg showed that Mr. Williams was misinformed as to the provision made for General Nott's family.

Sir Robert Peel remarked, that these various suggestions showed the good policy of leaving such matters with the Crown.

The vote was agreed to, and, con-

sequently, Lord Gough's pension of £2000 was then moved, and agreed to.

The Lords were invited to the consider of the same messages on Tues-

day, by the Earl of Ripon; who dilated eloquently on the military services of the gallant Generals—

of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, K.G., her Majesty's consort, the Right Honorable and Right Reverend Charles James, Bishop of London, John Labou-

chere, Esq., treasurer; Henry Roberts, F.S.A., architect; William Cubitt and Co., builders."

MEETINGS OF RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the friends of this society was held on Tuesday at Exeter Hall, and the immense attendance assembled amply testified to the interest felt on the occasion. Amongst those present were Lord Glenelg, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Bishop of Cashel, the Bishop of Chester, the Bishop of Ripon, Sir R. H. Inglis, Sir G. Rose, Sir Digby Mackworth, the Rev. Hugh McNeile, the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, and the Rev. M. Villiers. The Earl of Chichester occupied the chair. From the report it appeared that the receipts for the year amounted to £102,458. The expenditure was £1093 under the income actually raised. The report described the condition and progress of the college at Islington as favourable on the whole, although the number of students was not large. The various missions of the society in East and West Africa, Greece, Egypt, Jamaica, North West America, Ceylon, South India, New Zealand, and China, were also in a prosperous condition, but the mission of the society could not be further extended unless its funds were increased.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Monday, at Exeter Hall. The large room was excessively crowded. The Hon. Fox Maule presided. The report was of a very satisfactory nature. The income for the last year was nearly £113,000, and the expenditure about £112,000. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, Dr. Grey, Sir G. Rose, the Rev. P. Latrobe, Col. Conolly, Rev. Mr. Craig, Dr. Hannah, and others.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—On Thursday evening, the anniversary meeting of the supporters of this association, composed of Sunday school teachers, was held at Exeter Hall. The large room was crowded in every part. J. Kershaw, Esq., of Winchester, was in the chair. The total number of grants made during the year for enlarging or erecting schools both at home and abroad amounted to £61, at a cost of £5397. In addition to this sum a considerable amount had been expended in the purchase of books, and given away to the lending libraries established for the use of teachers. The number of Sunday schools within a circle of five miles from the General Post Office is 479, having 9928 teachers, and above 90,000 children attending them.

CHURCH FOR SEAMEN OF THE PORT OF LONDON.—A meeting in aid of the funds for the erection of a church near St. Katherine's Dock, for the use of the seamen of the port of London, was held on Monday, at Will's Booms, Rear Admiral Bowles in the chair. The Speakers were the Chairman, Lord Radstock, Capt. G. Hope, the Hon. A. Kinnaid, Captain Bazalgette, Admiral Hawker, Captain Waldegrave, and Sir J. P. Bolleau. In the course of the Chairman's address, he made the following gratifying remarks:

"He had recently had the satisfaction of seeing the ships at Spithead. Every one of them had Divine Service on board, and all the officers with whom he had conversed bore testimony to the increased civilisation and steadiness of British sailors. That could not be attributed to any other source than education, leading them to those religious feelings of which they were previously destitute. He trusted that in their several capacities, both at the meeting and amongst their friends, they would endeavour to forward the great work that had been begun, and which he hoped to see in a very short time satisfactorily concluded."

The gallant Admiral concluded by alluding to the donation of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert of 50 guineas and £50 to the fund, and by stating that the Prince had fixed Monday next, at half-past three o'clock, as the time for laying the first stone of the church. The meeting then separated, the amount of subscriptions having been declared to be £512. Her Majesty and Prince Albert being among the subscribers, £50; Marquis of Westminster, £30; Captain Lord Prudhoe, £25; Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, and Co., £21; J. Labouchere, Esq. (3rd donation), £20; Rear Admiral Bowles (2nd donation), £20; Lord Ashburton, £20.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this noble society was held at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday. Lord Sandon was in the

chair. The principal speakers were, the Marquis of Cholmondeley, the Bishop of Calcutta, Lord Ashley, Lord Teignmouth, Sir D. Mackworth, and several ministers. The report stated that the receipts for the year were £101,305 15s., being an excess over the last year of £5550 4s. 2d. This increase has chiefly taken place in the free contributions from auxiliary societies, and in the sales. The sales of the year amounted to £55,976 10s. 9d., being an increase over the preceding year of £8076 16s. 11d. The total sum applicable to the general purposes of the society is £45,329 4s. 3d., including £33,022 9s. 3d. free contributions from auxiliary societies, being an excess of £1473 18s. 8d. over the free contributions from auxiliary societies of the preceding year. The issues of the society have amounted to £1,441,651—viz., from the depository at home, 1,104,787; from depots abroad, 336,864, being 525,840 copies more than in the preceding year. The total issues of the society have been 16,322,487 volumes. The expenditure during the past year amounted to £105,851 2s. 9d., being £20,033 7s. more than the previous year. The engagements of the society exceed £56,730 0s. 7d.

MARINE SOCIETY.—On Wednesday, the anniversary dinner of this society took place at the London Tavern. This institution was founded in 1756, the principal object of it being to take poor and distressed boys, who would otherwise be cast upon the street, and to educate and equip them for sea service. Since its foundation nearly 50,000 boys have been so put in a way of doing credit to themselves and service to the country. The chair was taken by the Earl of Romney. The Treasurer, W. Astell, Esq., M.P., read the list of subscriptions for the year; amongst which were those of Her Majesty for 100 guineas, the East Indian Company, 100 guineas; the Trinity House, 100 guineas; the Queen Dowager, £10; James Tyler, Esq., £50; Captain Shawe, R.N., £20 (annual); Sir G. Cockburn, £5; L. H. Petit, Esq., 12 guineas; the Earl of Rodney, £10 (annual); the Countess of Roden, £3 (annual). The total amount of subsciptions was nearly £700.

FASHIONS FOR MAY. (From the London and Paris Magazine of Fashion.)

FOULARDS in various styles; bareges in both large and small checks; chiné royal in stripes on either dark or light grounds; poulets de soie, taffetas, and pekins, with foulards in narrow satin stripes of gray cerise lilac, green nankin, &c., with plain pipelines and poiles de chevre, compose the materials for spring toilettes. Dark colours will be confined to morning wear; whilst pink, blue, and lilac glace are worn for the promenade; the corsages remain tight and high with jackets; but barges, muslins, &c., will be with full bodies on bands and ceintures; the sleeve half-long or quite short with gloves of glace kid. Ribbon flounces on silk dresses are very fashionable, as also fringe, which is made very deep and full, matching the dress; glace, ombre, &c., rows are placed on the bottom of the dress, or on tablier, with a new style of tassel; flounces will be worn, particularly on thin dresses, on which several are placed. Visites are still the fashionable style in pardessus; they are made of glace silks in light colours; some are rather short behind, but trimmed with lace half a yard deep; but the usual trimmings in visites are of gimp or biais laid one on the other.

Open fancy straws are very much worn as well as the chapeau guipure; the new form is very pretty, particularly with the wreaths of exotic plants. Capotes of crêpe and tulle bouillonne are lined with fringed ribbons, and ornamented with flowers; white crêpe bonnets are trimmed with point lace and wreaths of spring flowers. Paillées de riz will be very fashionable; their forms are a little open, but the ornaments inside are full—flowers, ribbon, but particularly buillonnnes of tulle.

Government have entered into a further contract with the British and North American Royal Mail Company, the effect of which is to secure a weekly communication by steam between Liverpool and the United States of America. A steamer of great power and size will be despatched direct from Liverpool to New York every alternate Saturday during eight months of the year. These trips are to be performed as additional voyages, and irrespective of the fortnightly voyages to Halifax and Boston; as this latter service will continue just as at present, with the alteration of sailing from Liverpool as well as from Boston always on Saturdays, instead of a fixed day of the month as at present. The steamers to New York will also take

their departure always on Saturday. By this arrangement there will be a steamer from Liverpool to America every Saturday, and from the American side also every Saturday; the only difference being that Boston and New York will alternately be the ports of departure.—*Globe*.

THE OREGON QUESTION.—The Senate of the United States have adopted a resolution authorising the President to give notice for terminating the joint occupancy of the Oregon territory; but the resolution differs considerably from the form in which it was sent up to the Representatives. It distinctly throws upon the President the responsibility of giving or withholding the notice at his discretion; it emphatically desires an "amicable" settlement; and by implication it recognises the expediency of dividing the territory—thus utterly discrediting the claim to "the whole." This resolution was carried by a majority of 40 to 14; 22 of the majority belonging to the Whig or Conservative party of the Union. This step, while it must tend to settle many sources of agitation, places the dispute on a simpler and more hopeful footing. It sweeps away the convention of joint occupancy, and restores the British claim to the state in which it was before that treaty; and at the same time that the question is simplified, the opposite party evinces a decidedly amicable spirit. The common sense of the republic is too strong for those who would plunge the world in war. That we believe; and the reflection sustains the best anticipations, although we seem now actually to have entered upon that stage in which the question of peace or war must be determined. Hope, therefore, should be a spur to continued effort for preserving the peace, rather than an excuse for resting. A monstrous charge had been preferred in Congress against Mr. Webster, lately a minister, and still a leading statesman. It is no less than peculation—conversion of the public money to the corruption of the Press and his own advantage! We suspect that there is at least exaggeration in the charge, if it is directed against the particular person it is not unfounded. Documents have been called for, which will do more than illustrate Mr. Webster's case—they are papers to show how the secret service fund has been bestowed for many years past; so that if Mr. Webster has not been blameless, it will probably turn out that he has only followed the established custom of his office. The charges are advanced with a facile lightness that provokes suspicion against the accusers rather than the accused. The whole bearing of the Press, and the very prevalence of imputations of political corruption, which are bandied about in all quarters, betoken a low tone of popular morals. An American gentleman wrote a book lately to prove that Henry Clay has been the victim of a conspiracy carried on for years, to blight his political prospects; How know we that Mr. Webster is not marked as the victim of a similar conspiracy now beginning to work?—*Spectator*, May 9.

The Prince Royal of Denmark has just made an application to be divorced from his wife, the Princess Caroline of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, whom he married in July, 1841 (his second wife), and who, in 1844, after a discussion with her husband, withdrew to Neustrelitz to her family, where she has still remained. The suit will be tried in our capital by a commission composed of ecclesiastics and laics, partly chosen by the King of Denmark, and partly by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The application for dissolving the marriage is founded on the grounds of insurmountable aversion (*odious irreconcile*), which, according to the Lutheran religion, to which both parties belong, is sufficient to warrant the annulment of the marriage. The Prince Royal of Denmark had been first married to his cousin, the Princess Guillemine-Marie, daughter of the late King Frederic VI, from whom he is also divorced. The Danish journals announce that as soon as the divorce between the Prince Royal and the Princess Caroline shall have been pronounced, the King will grant him a dispensation of the delay of three years, before the expiration of which time, according to our laws, persons divorced cannot again contract marriage. The Prince, it is said, will marry during the present year his cousin, the Princess Augusta, daughter of the Landgrave William of Hesse-Cassel, and of the Princess Louise-Charlotte, sister of King Christian VIII. of Denmark.—*Copenhagen Paper*.

THE LATE MR. TEGG.—We copy the following brief sketch of the life of Mr. Tegg from a contemporary. Mr. Tegg's early career was one of struggling and difficulty, and his life presents a striking illustration of how much can be accomplished by perseverance and earnestness of

purpose. At his death, he left a large fortune:—"Mr. T. Tegg was born in 1776, at Wimbledon, in Surry. During his boyhood, Horne Tooke was a neighbour of his parents, and frequently noticed him. His father dying, he was left to the care of some friends, who sent him to Galashiels, in Selkirkshire, where, for the extremely moderate sum of ten pounds per annum, he was boarded, lodged, clothed, and educated, by a Mr. Graham, with whom he remained four years. At the end of that time, he set out on a cold November morning, to walk to Dalketh, with nothing in his pockets but a letter of introduction to a party in that town, and a sixpence. There he obtained a situation. Removing to Edinburgh, a short time after, he first saw Robert Burns, Hugh Blair, and Henry Mackenzie, in the shop of Creech, which those worthies were in the habit of frequenting. From Edinburgh Mr. Tegg found his way successively to Berwick, Alnwick, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Durham. After many privations and trials he obtained employment in the last city. In after years he visited Durham under more gratifying circumstances, having been honoured with an invitation by Dr. Van Mildert, the Bishop of that see. From Durham Mr. Tegg removed to Sheffield, and worked in Mr. Gale's printing office. His ambition, like that of almost every aspirant, was, however, turned towards the metropolis. Eventually he set out for London, where he arrived almost broken in spirit and low in purse. As he did not immediately obtain employment, his sufferings were great; but perseverance overcame them, and he entered the service of the then well-known publishers, the Messrs. Arch and Co., of Cornhill, with whom he remained nine years. His care and prudence during that time placed him in a position to think of commencing business on his own account, and he took a shop in Aldersgate-street, whence he afterwards removed to 111, Cheapside. In the former Mr. Tegg laid the foundation of his fortune; he commenced a system of evening book auctions, which he continued for many years. By means of these, and by entering largely into the publishing trade, either in issuing reprints or copyright at a low price, he was, there can be little doubt, one of the most active pioneers of the cheap literature of the day. At length Mr. Tegg's trade increased so rapidly that he found extensive premises essential, and transferred his business to No. 73, Cheapside, known as 'the Old Mansion House.' Here his transactions were as large perhaps as those of any single bookseller. In 1843, Mr. Tegg was elected Sheriff of London; but his declining health prevented him from serving that important office, and he not only paid the fine of £400 to the City of London School, but presented an additional hundred to a "Tegg scholarship," together with a valuable collection of books. In November, 1845, Mr. Tegg's health became so seriously affected as to excite the worst fears of his family and friends; and, after much suffering, he expired on the 21st of April last. He was buried at Wimbledon, his native village. Mr. Tegg was a man who combined powers of endurance under misfortune with determination of purpose, in a remarkable degree. To use his own recent words, "Truly I can say, that, passing through life, whether rich or poor, my spirit never forsook me so as to prevent me from rallying again. I have seen and associated with all ranks and stations in society. I have lodged with beggars, and had the honour of presentation to Royalty. I have been so reduced as to plead for assistance, and, by the goodness of Providence, I have been able to render it to others."

GRAND MASONIC FESTIVAL.—On Wednesday, the 15th of May, the annual grand festival of Masons took place at the Freemasons' Hall—one of the most interesting festivals of the kind, the inauguration of the status of the late most worshipful Grand Master, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, being fixed for this occasion. Between four and five hundred of the brethren sat down to dinner, the number of high officers of the craft being unusually great. At a quarter to 6 o'clock, the worshipful Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland, entered the room in grand procession, accompanied by a numerous retinue of officers of the order, amongst whom were Lord Worsley, the deputy grand master; Lord Suffield; B. B. Cabell, Esq., G.; Colonel Tyrte; Sir W. Casteron; Sir B. Phillips; R. Holland, Esq., M.P., and others. The gallery was filled with ladies at the opening of the proceedings; but as soon as the company sat down to dinner they retired to partake of a cold collation. At the conclusion of the dinner they returned to their places, and were received with enthusiastic cheering. The dinner being over, and the health of the Queen having been drunk, the late most worshipful Grand Master the Earl of Zetland rose, and in a impassioned speech proposed "The memory of the late Worshipful Grand Master, the Duke of Sussex." At the conclusion of the noble Earl's speech, the curtains which had concealed the statue of his Royal Highness—adminis-

trably executed by Brother Bailey, R.A.—were withdrawn, and it was with difficulty the enthusiasm of the assembly was restrained from manifesting itself audibly in commendation of this fine work of art, and the high estimation in which they held the memory of the original. In the middle of the centre table was a splendid silver candelabrum, weighing 1800 ounces, which was presented about twenty years ago by the crafts to his Royal Highness, and which the Duke of Sussex had since, with excellent taste, presented to the great lodge. The noble Grand Master completed the history of this interesting relic, in a manner which elicited the sympathies of all present. Lord Worsley proposed the health of the Worshipful Grand Master the Earl of Zetland, which was drunk with enthusiasm, and after the usual toasts had been disposed of, the company adjourned to the glue-room, where they enjoyed a most agreeable vocal entertainment.—*London Paper*, May 3.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—NEW PRIZE TERM.—A prize of £500 has been offered by a gentleman of the Bengal Civil Service, through the medium of the Archbishop of Calcutta, to a graduate of the University, by judges appointed thereby.—"The object of the proposal is to cause to be written 'Such a treatise on the evidence of Christianity may in substance and form be best suited for the conviction of Hindus, learned in their own philosophical systems; together with such a refutation of Hinduism, as may be necessary to establish the extensive claims and authority of Christianity, as an object of faith and rule of life for the whole of mankind.' To the writer of such a treatise the sum of £500 is offered, under these conditions:—that a preparatory dissertation on the subject shall be written, or fitted to form a part of the treatise, and for this shall be awarded a preliminary prize of £100.

The person who receives the £100 preliminary prize is required to offer, if required by the University, to write such a "Treatise on the Evidence of Christianity as is described above; and shall print and publish it; on the event of which publication he shall receive the further sum of £400.—The subject of the Preliminary Dissertation shall be the following:—The Principal Historical Evidence, applied to discriminating between the authority of the Christian principles and of the maxims of the Hindus." The object of the prize has drawn up a paper containing suggestions of the course of argument: these are to be printed for the use of the candidates, and adopted by them or not, as they judge fit.—*London Observer*.

INDIAN CORN.—INDIAN MEAL BREAKFAST-CAKES.—Pour boiling water into a quart of corn meal; stir it until it is wet; then add two well-beaten eggs, and milk enough to make it a thick batter; and measure a small tea-spoonful of dry salsiferous, and dissolve it in some warm water; add it to the meal with a small quantity of salt; butter square the pans, two-thirds fill them, and bake in a quick oven; when done, serve hot, cut in squares, or bake at wheat meal. **Corn-Bread.**—One quart milk, one pound Indian meal, two eggs, one spoonful of butter, a little salsiferous; boil in a flat pan.

ARTIFICIAL OYSTERS.—One pint grated green corn, one egg, one table-spoonful wheat-flour, one spoonful butter; fry them brown. **Baked Indian Pudding.**—One quart milk boiled: stir in seven spoons meal while it is boiling hot, mix it quite thin; when it is moderately warm, add molasses, a little ginger and salt, four eggs, a lump of butter the size of an egg. **Corn Pudding.**—Take four ears of green corn, boil them until half done, cut off the corn as fine as convenient, mix with two spoonfuls of wheat flour, one pint milk, salt and pepper to taste; boil it well. **Green Corn Cakes.**—Mix one pint grated corn with three table-spoonfuls milk, one tea cup wheat flour, one or two cups melted butter, one egg, one spoonful salt, one to two spoonfuls pepper; drop this mixture into hot butter by the spoonful; let them fry eight or ten minutes. **Baked Indian Pudding.**—One tea cup of molasses, a piece of suet the size of two eggs, chopped fine, eight spoonfuls of meal; saud the meal with boiled water or milk; mix it quite thin; when it is nearly cold add four eggs well beaten; let it stand three hours, boiling in a strong cistern. **Indian Griddle.**—To one quart of boiling water stir in two table-spoonfuls of Indian meal, mixed with a little cold water; boil fifteen or twenty minutes; a little salt. **Johnny Cakes.**—Prepare from the corn meal scalped, and the dough rolled or pressed out to half an inch in thickness; it is cooked one side at a time in front of the fire, after being put on a board, sheet of tin, or a plate, or any material of suitable shape. **Aida Cakes.**—Are prepared from the Indian meal above. They are cooked as follows:—Make a bed in a scarping, lay the ashes on all sides; roll the dough, after being made into form, between two cabbage leaves; place it in the bed, and cover up with the previously removed ashes and embers; a little practice will determine the length of time requisite for cooking; the process resembles that of roasting potatoes. **Common Pones** are prepared from the corn-dough made into oblong pieces about three inches thick, and baked in a covered baking-tin, with fire above and below. **Corn Dodgers** are made of the corn-dough, in balls about the size of an egg, and are boiled in the pot as an adjunct to "bacon and greens."—John G. Bartlett, M.D., on *Meats and Indian Corn*.

PROTECTION OF THE COLONIES FROM FIRE.—Upwards of seventy fire-engines, constructed on an improved plan, have been ordered by the Board of Ordnance for the use of the several garrisons and Government buildings in the colonies. They are built on a perfectly new principle, the bodies being made of thick copper instead of wood, which, in a warm climate, is subject to the rot or worm. All of them are to be made as powerful as their size will admit.

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